



# **GUIDE TO HELSINGFORS**

By  
**RELAMCENTRALEN**



## **Photographic Apparatus**

KODAK and the best other makes. KODAK films, paper, plates and all kinds of photographic requisites.

We develop, print and enlarge.

**P. J. BÖGELUND**

Photographic Stores  
Norra Esplanadgatan 27

*Florists*  
**GUSTAF ANDERSSON**

N. Esplanadsgatan 31

*Always a large  
assortment of flowers at moderate prices.*

Tel. 27 588.



*The best place for  
purchasers  
of*

**ANTIQUES**

**ANTIHALLEN**

Bulevarden 30 - Helsingfors - Tel. 31 862

***Brändö Gärd***

Helsingfors



Best place for excursions. First class restaurant in a  
beautiful park. Comfortable rooms — lawn-tennis  
— baths.

Tel. 70 101, 196.





## **Hotel-Pension Central**

Alexandersgatan 46 A. Lift. Office-Tel. 34 353

The most favoured Private Hotel in Helsingfors both by temporary travellers and permanent guests.

Moderate prices.

Our dining-rooms and private rooms are recommended.

— First class kitchen.

## **A.B. VICTOR EK O.Y.**

Helsingfors. Cable addr.: „Viktorek“

Branches: Hangö, Åbo, Vasa

### **FORWARDING AGENTS**

All orders executed carefully, quickly  
and cheaply.

## **Café „Hertonäs Kaffestuga“**

Summer restaurant in the beautiful old park of the Topelius-Museum.

Open: Sundays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., weekdays, 3 to 9 p.m.

Communications: by steam launch from Norra Hamnen or motor bus from Kasärntorget.

## **HOTEL KÄMP**

Norra Esplanadgatan 29. Teleph. 20 411.

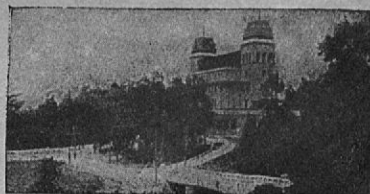
*Highly recommended.*

First class hotel in the centre of the city.

Meeting place for gentlemen representing commerce and industry.

# BRÄNDÖ Strandhotel

HELSINGFORS



*Comfortable rooms with hot and cold water. Balconies, Open resting hall, Lift, Lawn-tennis, international kitchen, inclusive terms. Music and dancing daily at the CASINO.*

## Aktiebolaget Unionbanken

Head office in Helsingfors, Centralgatan 7

*and branches in several other places.*

Buys your traveller's cheques and effects payments against your letters of credit. Buys *Pounds, Dollars, Crowns* and *Reichsmarks* and other currency at most favourable rates of exchange.

## FÖLISÖ-RESTAURANT

on the beautiful island of *Fölisön*, close to the Ethnographical open-air museum. First class kitchen. Regular steam launches from Gräsvikshamnen, motor-bus from the Market-Place or by tramway.

## ESPLANADKAPELLET

*High class summer restaurant on the ESPLANADE near the market place.*

*Music daily 1—3 and 8—11 p. m. by the band of the White Guards.*



## National articles for tourists

The largest stores of specialities in Finnish handicraft: Furniture, Rugs, Hair Mats, Textiles, National Costumes, Wooden Articles, Baskets, Laces, „Puukko“-knives, Articles of birch bark, Toys etc.

Helsingfors,

**PIRTTI**

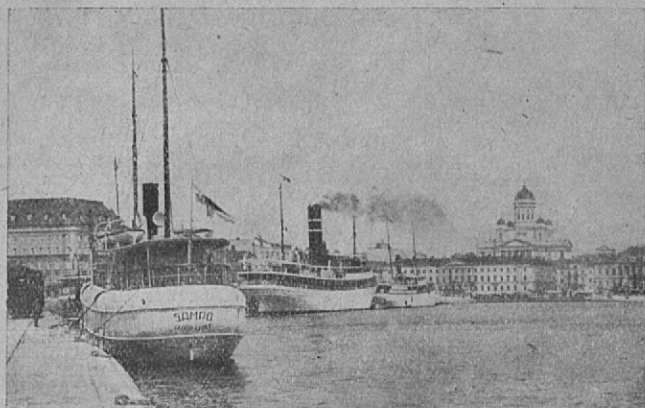
Mikaelsg. 5

### HISTORY OF HELSINGFORS.

Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, was founded many centuries ago during the reign of king Gustaf Wasa (1523—1560), the great monarch of Sweden, with which country Finland was united at that time. King Gustaf, who in every way furthered the progress of his kingdom, decided to erect a town on the south coast of Finland to draw a part of the commerce of the powerful Hanseatic League to these parts of the Baltic. The place selected for the purpose was situated at the mouth of the river Wanda, which flows into „Gammelstadsfjärden” a creek near Helsingfors.

The expectations formed at the founding of the new town were, however, only partly realized. Though it was the third town in Finland, with 600 inhabitants, at the beginning of the 16th century — the largest town Åbo had then 1800 — the development of it progressed slowly because the selected place was not suited for a town, chiefly intended to be a large shipping place. Before long the question of selecting another place for the building of the town was raised and in the year 1630 the first buildings of the new Helsingfors were erected at „Estnäs-Skatan”, now called „Kronohagen”. Within a few years the town spread along the shores of the creeks called „Norra och Södra Hamnen” (North and South Harbour) and, at the end of the 16th century, westwards to Glogatan (gatan = street).

The Railway Square and the district between Mikael's-, Fabians- and N. Esplanadgatan were formerly a creek. Most of the large buildings of the central part of the town, as well as on Norra Esplanadgatan, are therefore erected on piles driven into the bottom of the former creek. A cemetery was situated at the very crowded corner of Alexandersgatan and Unionsgatan and the district north of Regeringsgatan consisted of bare cliffs. Southward from Södra Magasinsgatan, where some poor fishermen's huts were placed, down to the sea and westward from Golgatan, the land was grown with small pines and spruce pines.



The South Harbour.

The appearance of the town did not give a pleasing impression. The buildings consisted of small wooden houses with turf roofs. The streets were uneven and far from clean looking. Such was the general appearance of the town at the beginning of the 18th century.

Though the town enjoyed various privileges, its development made no progress. The times were hard, adversity, cares and trouble prevailed. The greater part of the town was destroyed by fire in 3 hours in the year 1654. The hard years 1695—1697, with failures of the harvests, deprived the town of the greater part of its inhabitants. Large fires made havoc in the town during the years 1701 and 1702. A plague deprived the town of 1200 inhabitants of a total number of 1800 in the year 1710. Three years later the town was occupied by the Russians. The occupation lasted until peace was made in 1721. In the

year 1742 the Swedish army was surrounded by the Russians and forced to surrender in the neighbourhood of the town, which was again occupied by the foe.

After the peace of 1743, a new period in the history of Helsingfors commenced. All the border fortifications were lost, and this led to the plan of fortifying the town. The strong fortress Sveaborg was erected during the years 1748—1791 according to the plans and under the superintendence of the great patriot Augustin Ehrensward until his death, when another superintendent was nominated.

The war of 1808—1809, when Finland was turned into a Grand Duchy under the Russian Empire, was a turning point in the history of Helsingfors.

The town was proclaimed the capital of Finland in the year 1812 and from this year a period of evolution commenced. A building committee was elected and one of its members, J. A. Ehrenström, with the assistance of the architect C. L. Engel, worked out the plan of the city. Through the partly burnt blocks were drawn straight and broad streets. The old market place, now called „Senatstorget”, was enlarged and the fine buildings round it, viz.: the Government House and the University were erected during the decades 1820 and 1830 after the drawings of Engel. St. Nicholas Church with its fine steps was erected during the years 1830—52.

The removal of the University from Åbo, after the great fire there in 1827, was of great importance to Helsingfors, which became the centre of the administration and the culture of the country.

In regard to the appearance of the city at that time, many improvements had, however, still to be made. The present Railway Square was still a pond and most of the buildings on the principal street, Norra Esplanadgatan, were small wooden houses partly sunk into the soft ground. The building activity increased, however, and very soon the erection of beautiful houses followed by degrees.

The population also increased quickly after Helsingfors had been made the capital. The number of inhabitants was in the year 1810 — 4,000, 1820 — 8,000 and 1840 — 16,000. When it was connected with the railway, the increase of the population continued through immigration, especially of Finns, from the country, and in the year 1880 the number of inhabitants was 43,000. The population of the city consists of about 225,000 inhabitants at the present time.



The appearance of the city has vastly improved during the last decades. New parts have been built, extensive suburbs with beautiful promenades have arisen. The wooden houses have disappeared and given place to beautiful, high buildings of more modern materials, even of granite, which has been used for sculptural ornament in some cases.

Electric tramways were built in the year 1900, their lines extending far into the suburbs. Large industrial establishments have been erected, making the city the largest industrial and commercial centre of the country.



N. Esplanadgatan.

In the year 1927 the area of the city was 12,5 km<sup>2</sup>., the length of the streets 110 km., of the tramway lines 70 km., of the quays 7 km. and of the railway lines 35 km.

The straight, broad streets, the splendid buildings, the spacious squares and boulevards, the beautiful promenades in the city and suburbs, give Helsingfors the appearance of a modern city, thoroughly worthy of being the capital of the Republic of Finland.

## A CULTURAL DESCRIPTION.

The coast on which Helsingfors is situated was for centuries past occupied by a Swedish population, which spread far into the country. During the last century, however, this population in the frontier parts of the district intermingled with Finns, especially after the foundation of Helsingfors. A similar evolution has taken place with regard to the population of Helsingfors, which was almost purely Swedish some time after its foundation. When the city was connected with the railway a large part of the population was added of Finnish nationality. About 50 years ago the Finnish population was about 25 % of the whole population, but has now increased to more than 65 %.

The progress of the city has caused great activity in building large houses and beautifying the city, and this was the case especially at the beginning of this century.

Science and art flourish. Helsingfors is now the site of a university, a technical college, a school of art, several art galleries, a school of music, several museums etc. The musical and scenic arts have also made great progress. There are an opera, several theatres and an excellent concert orchestra in the city. Many men of science, composers, singers and sportsmen of Finland have attained great fame in Europe.

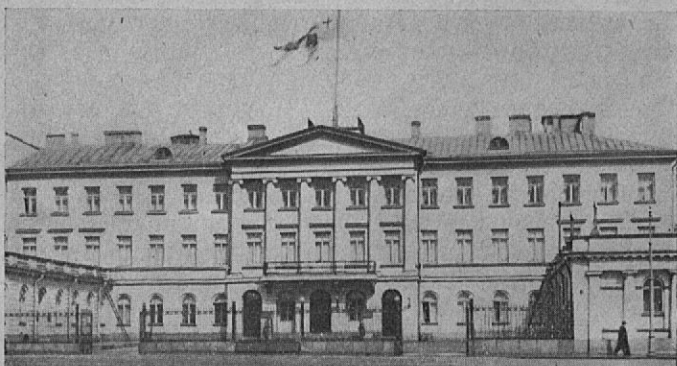
The poorhouse institution, the hospitals, the infirmary, the police force and the fire brigade have been organised in a modern way similarly to such institutions in the large capitals of Europe.

Industry in Helsingfors is also highly developed and several industrial works and factories have been built on the outskirts of the city.

Helsingfors is the natural source of the progress of the republic, as it is the capital, and the result is that this progress and evolution have in the course of years brought about the consolidation of the Finnish nation and rendered it strong enough to liberate the country from the tyranny of Russia through the War of Liberty in 1918 and after that to take up the position of a bulwark of European culture against the bolshevism of the barbaric East.

## THE SIGHTS OF HELSINGFORS.

A most imposing view of the city and its surroundings with parks and forests, the narrow, deeply cut creeks and the coast, can be obtained from the tower of the Fire Station, at Högbergsgatan 26, admittance daily from 12—15. The view is really enchanting and scarcely another capital in Europe can present such a panorama to the eye of the tourist and anyone interested in open air scenery should not miss this view.



The Palace of the President.

Another place of interest is „Observatorieberget” (Observatory Hill) near Södra Hamnen (South Harbour). The present appearance of this lofty park, with green lawns, beautiful trees and bushes in different shades, is the result of many years' labour and expenditure. On the summit of the hill the Astronomical Observatory is situated and at its eastern edge the famous monument in bronze, called „De Skeppsbrutna” (The Shipwrecked) <sup>1)</sup> by Stigell. The view from the hill on a sunny summer day is charming: to the south the open sea with the fortress Sveaborg on the islands in the foreground, to the east the islands of the nearest archipelago bathing in wavelets and sunshine and to the north Södra Hamnen and a part of the city with some prominent large buildings.

<sup>1)</sup> The picture on the cover.



A visit to the market place at Södra Hamnen is recommended to anyone wishing to study characteristic types of Finnish peasantry, country vendors of provisions and fishermen with their boats and fishes.

At 12 o'clock in winter and 6 o'clock in summer the military watch, with a band and drummers at its head passes Norra Esplanadgatan and the market place on the way to the daily parade at the headquarters of the watch near the east end of the market place and close to the Palace of the President, at the corner of Alexandersgatan and Mariegatan. Near the palace, on the market place, an obelisk of red granite is erected, called „Kejsarinnans Sten” to commemorate the visit to Helsingfors of the Empress Maria of Russia. At the opposite end of the market place, there is a large fountain, made by the famous Finnish sculptor, Professor Ville Vallgren. Its central figure is a nude maiden, standing on a rock and surrounded by sea-lions spouting water. The fountain is popularly called „Havis Amanda” after the central figure.

Close to the fountain is the end of „Esplanaden” (The Avenue), with the much frequented summer restaurant „Kapellet”. In the centre of the avenue a statue is erected of the most famous and patriotic poet of Finland, J. L. Runeberg, who, besides other large works, wrote the national anthem of Finland, called „Vårt Land”.

At the other end of the avenue the Swedish Theatre is situated, and in one part of it, facing the avenue, is the restaurant „Operakällaren”, with spacious verandas.

Kronohagen, i.e. the district north of the Market Place at Södra Hamnen, where all the principal Government buildings are situated, is the most interesting part of the city in regard to historical architecture. Round Senatstorget, with the statue of Alexander II in the centre, are the works of the architect Engel: Uikolai Church with its broad stairs and the 12 Apostles on the roof, on the right side the Government House and on the left, the University. On the north side of the square are the old Town Hall and the Central Police Station. On Unionsgatan, opposite the Nikolai Church is the University Library.

Pass along Alexandersgatan, toward Södra Hamnen, to Riddaregatan, at the corner of which is a small square with gardens and facing the latter is Riddarhuset (the House of Nobility), a fine building in the style of the Venetian Renaissance, on the front

of which are the coats of arms of Finland and her provinces.

Return to Senatstorget und pass along Snellmansgatan. The first building on the left is the General Post Office. Almost opposite the latter is a building containing collections of sculpture and mineralogy and a chemical laboratory of the University.



The Nikolai Church.

A little further up the street you will find three large buildings. The first one on the right, in the style of the Venetian Renaissance, is Ständerhuset (the House of Estates) with Corinthian pillars and a fine bronze group over the entrance. The building was erected after the designs of the architect Nyström. Opposite Ständerhuset is the Bank of Finland, with the statue of J. W. Snellman in front, and the next building on the same side of the street is Statsarkivet (the State Archives).

Alexandersgatan, the principal commercial street of the city, is also interesting, and a walk along it is recommended.

Turn to the right at the corner of Mikaelsgatan and having arrived at Järnvägstorget (Railway Square) you turn the left corner and at the south

side of the square you will find the Athenæum, the largest art gallery in Finland, which no one should fail to visit. The gallery contains pictures and sculpture by old and modern Finnish artists and also foreign works of art. Specially to be noticed are the historical pictures and the studies in bright colours of Finnish peasantry by the famous painter Albert Edelfelt. The characters in his pictures are wonderfully well chosen and masterfully depicted. Another famous painter is A. Gallen-Kallela, whose pictures represent incidents from the Finnish mythology and are remarkable by the brightness of the colours, fine finish and characters. Very remarkable are the beautiful Finnish landscapes by B. Lindholm, W. Holmberg, P. Halonen and E. Järnefelt. The collections of sculpture are also remarkable and especially those by W. Runeberg, V. Vallgren and R. Stigell.



The Railway Station.

On the north side of the Railway Square is the Finnish National Theatre, and on the west the Railway Station, both built of granite in the modern style. The front of the station is very remarkable by the large arch and the massive roof over the entrance and the huge figures holding big lanterns in their hands. Opposite the entrance to the station is the „City Passage” leading through the block of buildings to Alexandersgatan. In the arcade are shops, representing different trades.



At the corner of Östra Henriksgatan and Alexandersgatan is the old „Studenthuset” (the House of the Students). The house belongs to the Corporations of Students, and, as the inscription in Latin on the front of the house indicates: „Spei Suae Patria Dedit” (given by the Fatherland to its hope), it was built by public subscription. The large building, next to this one, is the new house of the Students.

At the next corner is the elaborate building of grey granite of the „Kaleva Insurance Company”, in which are also the premises of „Societetshuset”, the most up-to-date hotel in the city.

Walking further along Vestra Henriksgatan you arrive at Åbovägen and at the very beginning of this road is a large building, the new House of Parliament, and a little further the „National Museum” with a high, spired tower. The museum contains exceedingly interesting and large ethnographical and archeological collections from old and later times from the homes of the peasants and also from those of the upper classes. There are also interesting historical collections of regimental colours, uniforms, arms etc. The collections give you a very good idea of life and culture in Finland in olden times and a visit to the museum should on no account be missed. The building itself is very remarkable, composed as it is in different styles of architecture.

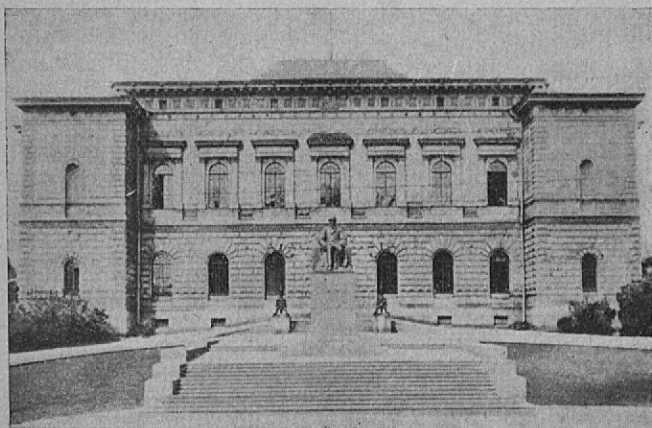
The above descriptions of the chief sights of Helsingfors may be considered as introductory. There is much else to be seen and a summary of some other places of interest is given in the following parts.

## THE LIFE OF ENGLISHMEN IN HELSINGFORS.

Finland has long played an important part in the economic life of Great Britain, as it provides very considerable supplies of timber, pulp, paper and dairy produce. This importance has increased of late years since Russia ceased to be a regular source of supply. In 1927 Finland exported more sawn timber than any other European country, but owing to the position of the market exports had to be reduced to some extent last year. Great Britain is the largest buyer. In regard to imports into Finland British goods occupy the second place.

Of British subjects resident in Finland there are only about 300, principally business men with their families, engaged in import and export trade or employed in the manufacture of local products. About 100 of them reside in Helsingfors. As the mutual interests of the two countries develop, the number of British residents seems likely to increase and there is, in addition, a constant stream of travellers from England, as communication with Finland is easy and convenient.

There is much in life in Finland to attract the average Englishman. The study of the English language is making very rapid strides. There is quite a number of teachers of British nationality, including two lecturers at the Helsingfors University, and many of the inhabitants have learnt the language by residing in England or America. English books and newspapers are obtainable in the bookshops in all the larger towns and even at the railway bookstalls, as the Finlander is a great reader and frequently has several languages at his command. There is an English Library in Helsingfors at 28 B, Unionsgatan.



The Bank of Finland.

Since Finland became an independent republic there has been a British Legation in Helsingfors (4, Norra Kajen) and the residence of the British Minister is noted for its hospitality both to the British community and the local society. Commercial interests are looked after by the Consulate (4, Richardsgatan) which has a number of vice-consulates subordinated to it in the following towns: Åbo, Brahestad, Björne-

borg, Gamlakarleby, Hangö, Jakobstad, Kotka, Lovisa, Uleåborg, Kuopio, Kristinestad, Tammerfors, Wasa and Wiborg.

There is a chaplain resident in Helsingfors and church services are held every Sunday at 23, Norra Järnvägs-gatan. It is interesting to remember that Finland first received Christianity at the hands of a Scotsman, Bishop Henry of Upsala. The English plays produced by the local English amateurs form a feature of the winter season and invariably collect a full house.

The number of British residents is too small to allow of the formation of a club as yet, but the Helsingfors Börsklubben which is reminiscent of a West-End club in London in the luxury of its appointments, has opened its hospitable doors to a number of Englishmen. A meeting ground is provided for the community also by the Finnish—British Society which usually holds its meetings in the hall of the Ostrobothnian Students' Corporation, 10, Museigatan, where it arranges lectures, addresses, music and dancing.

There are no daily papers published in English in Finland, but a monthly trade review „Finnish Trade” is brought out by the Chamber of Commerce and the Export Association of Finland; the Bank of Finland and the Nordiska Föreningsbanken publish financial and trade reviews in English; and the leading trade journal „Mercator” has occasional issues in English, all of which points to the growing importance attached to the economic relations between Great Britain and Finland by responsible business men.

The pleasure seeker would be well advised to pay more attention to this land of lakes and forests as a new field for exploration during his summer holidays. Travelling by rail or steamer is easy and comfortable, hotels are well appointed and there is much of interest and beauty to be seen. The country offers shooting, fishing and yachting, and in the towns there are many amusements similar to other European towns. The local inhabitants extend a generous hospitality to English people and the simple and free life of the country usually proves a great attraction to those who make a home in Finland.



## PARKS AND SQUARES.

Brunnsparken is situated on the south-east peninsula of the city and can be reached by the yellow cars travelling southward from Salutorget. The park with its old shady avenues and footpaths, its fine trees and the fresh sea air, is the most frequented walk in the city during the summer months. A first class restaurant is situated in the park, and in its grounds is an open air summer theatre, where musical comedies are produced.



A part of Kaisaniemi park in winter.

Kaisaniemi Park, situated immediately north of Järnvägstorget, is a park of old traditions for the academical citizens of Helsingfors. Here students of the university used to meet for decades gone by. In the park there are playing and athletic grounds and a pond with a fountain.

Botaniska Trädgården (The Botanical Garden) at the north-east corner of Kaisaniemi park, is a small park with plants interesting from a scientific and cultural point of view. In its grounds is a large building containing the Botanical Museum and close by some hothouses for plants.

Djurgården is a park north of Tölöviken. North of the creek is a hot-house for plants, belonging to the city, and close to it is a bust in bronze of Mr. H. Borgström, the most active founder of this park.

On the other side of the railway lines, after passing a viaduct, is the nice little restaurant „Alphyddan” (the Alpine Hut) on a hill, surrounded by giant firs. Close to the restaurant is a very high hill affording fine views of the surroundings. Follow the broad road along the railway lines and you will arrive at the principal athletic grounds of the city, where most of the games and matches take place.



The Grave of the members of the Civil Guards.

Hagasundsparken and Hesperiaparken are situated between Tölöviken and Åbo-vägen opposite the National Museum. In the part nearest the city is the Museum of the City. The parks are used by the working classes for their festivals during the summer months.

Gamla Kyrkans Skvär (The old Church Square), at the beginning of Boulevardsgatan, was formerly a cemetery and a few old monuments still remain. There is the common grave of the members of Skyddskåren (The Civil Guards) and another of the German soldiers, who fell at the liberation of Helsingfors during the Finnish war of liberty in 1918. There is also the common grave of Finnish soldiers, who fell in Esthonia, where a corps of Finnish volunteers took part in Esthonia's fight for freedom.

Eira skvären is a new square at the corner

of Fabriksgatan and Skepparegatan, with fine horticultural plantations.

Observatorieberget. This fine, extensive park is already described on page 8.

Esplanaden, described on page 9.

## THE SURROUNDINGS OF HELSINGFORS.

Brändö, a beautiful island east of Helsingfors, is a modern garden suburb. A visit in the afternoon to the island and the up-to-date restaurant of the hotel called „Brändö Strandhotel” and „Brändö Casino”, a few steps from the hotel, is highly recommended. There are also lawn-tennis courts and, during the winter, sledge runs and a skating rink for public use. Another place, on the same island, suitable for excursions, is „Brändö Gård” a first class restaurant. — The trip to the island is made either by the tramway line from the market place at Södra Hammen or by the regular steam launches from Norra Hammen.

Degerö is another beautiful island, not far from Brändö, with a fine natural park and numerous villas. Regular service of steam launches from Norra Hammen.

Högholmen, with zoological gardens, is in the summer a much frequented island about ten minutes journey from the city by the regular ferryboat from Norra Hammen. The animals are mostly caught in Finland, but some foreign specimens are also represented. There is also a good restaurant.

Fölisön is an exceedingly beautiful island north-west of Helsingfors, with a fine natural park of gigantic firs and leaf trees and well made walks through them. There is also a very remarkable ethnographical collection of completely furnished wooden huts from olden times, by which a clear idea of the simple life and customs of the Finnish peasantry in years gone by can be formed. All these huts have been taken to pieces in the country, brought here by rail and rebuilt. A visit to this island should certainly not be missed. On the west shore of the island is a first class restaurant. The trip to the island is made by the regular steam launches from Gräsvikshammen. A motorcar drive on the beautiful country roads, passing numerous villas, is most pleasant.

M u n k s n ä s is situated on a beautiful peninsula north-west of Helsingfors, at a short distance from Fölisön. The place is much frequented by the public, especially during the summer. There is a very fine building, the Cadet School, and not far from it cafés and sea baths for men and women. Regular service of steam launches from Gräsvikshamnen and by the yellow and red tramway from Skillnadstorget.

D r u m s ö is a large island, west of the city, with beautiful walks through natural parks and views of the open sea. There are some fine villas, a first class restaurant and not far from the latter a sandy beach for mixed bating. Regular ferry boat service from Gräsvikshamnen.



The statue of J. L. Runeberg.

## STATUES AND MONUMENTS.

The statue of J. L. R u n e b e r g, on Esplanaden, in memory of the greatest patriotic poet of Finland, who composed the Finnish National Anthem „Vårt Land” (Our Land) besides numerous big patriotic works. The statue is the work of his son Walter Runeberg and was erected by public subscription in 1885.

The statue of J. W. S n e l l m a n, the creator of Finnish nationalism, was erected in the square in front of the Bank of Finland in 1923 by public subscription among the Finnish population.

The statue of E. L ö n n r o t, who was the composer of the Finnish national epic „Kalevala”. The statue is the work of E. Wickström and was erected in 1902 in Lönnrot skvären, opposite the Old Church in Lönnrotsgatan.



The statue of Albert Edelfelt, the famous painter, is erected in the small square in front of Athenæum on Mikaelsgatan.

The bust of E. P a c i u s, the great composer, who also composed the music of the national anthem „Vårt Land”. The monument is erected in Kaisaniemi Park.

The Ship wrecked at the eastern edge of Observatorieberget near Södra Hamnen, a beautiful monument in bronze by Rob. Stigell.



The Fountain on the Market Place.

The F o u n t a i n on Salutorget at Södra Hamnen, the work of V. Wallgren and erected in 1908.

The statue of Alexander II on Senatstorget was made by Walter Runeberg and erected by public subscription in 1892 in memory of the noblest of the grand dukes of Finland.

The Empress's Stone on Salutorget at Södra Hamnen, in memory of the visit to Helsingfors of the Emperor Nicholas I and the Empress Marie of Russia in 1833.

## MUSEUMS AND COLLECTIONS.

A t h e n e u m, the national art gallery on the Railway Square, contains large collections of paintings and sculpture. Admittance daily from 11—16 except Mondays. See page 11.

The Botanical Hothouses in Botaniska Trädgården; open Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays from 13—15.

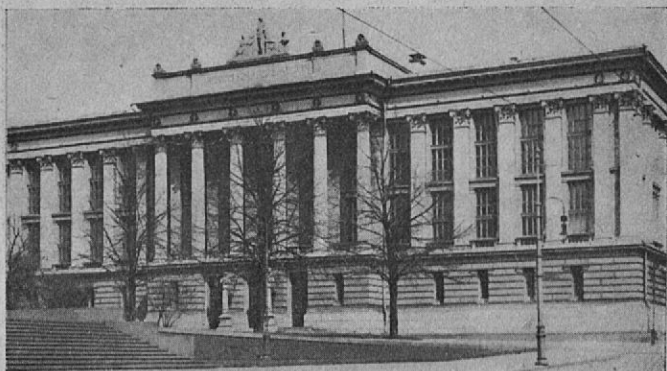
Cygnaei Galleri, art collections at Östra Brunnsparken 17, daily from 11—16.

Fölisön, the open air ethnographical museum. See page 17. Open daily from 12—15.

Högholmen, zoological gardens; see page 17.

The National Museum at Åbovägen. Open 12—16 daily except Mondays. See page 12.

The collections of sculpture of the University at Snellmansgatan 5. Open Wednesdays 11—13 and Sundays 14—15.



The State Archives.

The Railway Museum at the Railway Station. Daily from 12—15.

The Sinebrychoff art collection, at Bulevarden 40, daily from 12—15 except Mondays.

The Social Museum at S. Esplanadgatan 4, the Government's collection of appliances for the protection of labourers. Open from 12—14, except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 17.30—19.30.

The Zoological Museum, at Nervandergatan 2—6, large collections of animals. Open Sundays from 12—15.

The Museum of the City of Helsingfors in Hagasundsparken. Daily from 12—15, except Saturdays.

The Postal Museum, Georgsgatan 5, open Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays from 14—16.

## CHURCHES.

Nikolaikyrkan on Senatstorget, erected during the years 1830—1852 after designs by the architect Engel.

Gamla Kyrkan (the Old Church) in the square at the beginning of Bulevarden. The church was erected in 1827 and is the oldest church in Helsingfors.

Johanneskyrkan, in Högbergsgatan, erected in the Gothic style in 1893.

Berghälls kyrkan, in the district of Berghäll, erected according to the designs of the architect Lars Sonck.

These churches are Lutheran and belong to the Church of Finland.

English Church in the building at 23, Norra Järnväggsgatan. Divine Service every Sunday.

The German Church, on the north incline of Observatorieberget at the beginning of Unionsgatan.

The Roman Catholic Church at the main entrance of Brunnsparken.

The old Russian Catholic church on Unionsgatan, close to Nikolaikyrkan.

The new Russian Catholic church on Skatudden near the bridge.

---

## HARBOURS.

Södra Hamnen (the South Harbour), the harbour south of Salutorget with quays on both sides of the creek, where all passenger steamers from abroad and numerous cargo steamers are moored.

Norra Hamnen (the North Harbour), situated between Skatudden and Kronohagen, is the mooring place for steam launches and small coasting smacks carrying firewood.

Sandvikshamnen, at the end of Bulevarden, is the mooring place for cargo steamers, small passenger steamers and launches going westward. A drydock is situated south-west of this harbour.

Gräsvikshamnen, is a continuation of Sandvikshamnen northward. Place of departure of the steam launches to Drumsö, Fölisön and Munksnäs.

Sörnäs hamn, in Sörnäs, is the mooring place for cargo steamers.

Havshamnen (the Sea Harbour), west of Brunnsparken, at Havsgatan. Mooring place for coasting smacks and anchoring place for yachts.

Vestra Hamnen, (the West Harbour), a new harbour with modern arrangements, built on a peninsula between Sandvikshamnen and Gräsvikshamnen. Mooring place for large cargo steamers.

---

## SQUARES.

Senatstorget. The chief buildings round the square are Nikolaichurch, the Government House and the University. In its centre is the statue of Emperor Alexander II.

Järnvägstorget, (the Railway Square), is situated at the Railway Station and surrounded by that building, the Atheneum and the Finnish National Theatre.

Kasärntorget, with the barracks of the White Guards and the central Telegraph Office, is situated between Kasärngatan and Fabiansgatan.

---

## MARKET PLACES AND HALLS.

Salutorget, the principal market place on Södra Hamnen.

Hagnästorget, on Broholmen.

Sandvikstorget, on the west end of Bulevarden.

Gardeshallen, a market hall, is situated on Kasärntorget.

Saluhallen on Södra Kajen.

Hagnäs Hallen on Hagnäs torget.

Sandvikshallen on Sandvikstorget.

---

## THE CITY DISTRICTS.

Brunnsparken is the park situated at the south-east corner of the city.

Skatudden is the peninsula between Norra and Södra Hamnen opposite the end of Norra Esplanadgatan and connected with the city by a bridge.

Kronohagen is the district north and east of Nikolaikyrrkan.



Tölö is the north-west part of the city.

Broholmen is the peninsula between Djurgårdsviken and Kaisaniemiviken.

Berghäll is on the hills due north of Broholmen, where the Berghäll church is situated.

Sörnäs is situated on both sides of Tavastvägen north-east of the city.

Hermanstad is the continuation of Sörnäs eastward.

Vallgård is the northernmost part of the city.

#### TRAMWAYS.

The cars, running on the different lines, are distinguished by the colour of the signs indicating the names of the places, to and from which the cars run, and besides by numbers and letters. The lines are as follows:

Line Nr 1, with green signs, from the end of Tavastvägen — Hagnäs torg — Snellmangatan — Market Place — Brunnsparken — Eira — Docksgatan.

Line Nr 2, with green and white signs, from the end of Tavastvägen to Market Place.

Line Nr 3, with yellow signs, Åbovägen — Studenthuset — Market Place — Brunnsparken — Eira — Skillnaden — Railway Station — Broholmen and Berghäll making a closed 8-line.

Line Nr 4, with blue signs, Åbovägen — Västra Henriksgatan — Bulevarden — Gräsviken.

Line Nr 5, with yellow and white signs, Arkadiagatan — Studenthuset — Skatudden.

Line Nr 6, with red signs, Hagnäs torg — Railway Station — Studenthuset — Kalevagatan — Lappviksgatan.

Line Nr 7, with red and white signs, Kirurgen (Surgical Hospital on Kasärngatan) — Skillnaden — Studenthuset — Railway Station — Hagnäs torg — Andra Linjen — Diakonissanstalten (on Alpgatan).

Line B, (the Brändö line), Market Place — Hagnäs torg — Tavastvägen — Brändö.

Line H, with yellow and blue signs (the Haga line), Skillnaden — Åbovägen — Haga.

Line M, with yellow and red signs (the Munksnäs line), Skillnaden — Åbovägen — Munksnäs.

Line K, with red and green signs (the Kottby line), from Market Place to Kottby.

Line W, with white signs, from Market Place to Arabia.

The fare on the city lines is 75 penni. It is more convenient and cheaper, however, to buy a book of 7 tickets for 5 marks.

The fares on the suburban lines are as follows:

	Single ticket	Coupon tickets
Brändö line .....	2:25	10 á 2:—
Haga „ .....	2:—	10 „ 1:50
Munksnäs „ .....	2:—	10 „ 1:50

Passengers are allowed to change from one line to another, using the same ticket, on the condition that the change is notified to the conductor, when the ticket is being punched.

## TRAINS AND STEAMERS.

Particulars of trains, steamers etc. are to be found in the publication „Turisten” which is sold in the bookshops. Complete information regarding inland touring and travel abroad can be obtained at the offices of the Finnish Tourist Association, Norra Esplanadgatan 19.

### POST.

The General Post Office is at Snellmansgatan 6, close to Nikolai Church.

The department for the arrival of mails is at Snellmansgatan 6 and for despatch at the Railway Station.

Branches: at Fredriksgatan 21 and Bergmansgatan 1.

Stamps can also be obtained from the bookstalls at the station and in many of the larger shops.

The mails are collected daily at 4,30—5,30 a. m. 11,30 a. m. — 12,30 p. m. 2,30—3,30 p. m. and 5—6 p. m. Sundays and holidays 4,30—5,30 a. m. The post boxes at the station are cleared 10 minutes those on the platform 3 minutes and at the post offices 30 minutes before the departure of the post trains.

Mails are distributed by the postmen daily at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2,45 p. m. Registered mail, daily at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., Sundays excepted.

### POSTAGE.

	Inland	Foreign
Letters: for letters not exceeding 20 grammes .....	1:50	2:—
Post cards .....	1:—	1:20

### THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

The Telegraph Office is at Södra Magasinsgatan 9, on Kasärntorget; open day and night. At the Railway Station there is a branch office.

### MOTOR-CAR FARES.

There are taxicabs of 2 classes. The fares are for taxicabs of the

- I:st class: Fmk. 6:— for a drive up to 600 m. and Fmk. 1:— for every subsequent 200 m. The first km. thus costs 8:— and every subsequent km. 5:—.
- II:nd class: Fmk. 5:— for a drive up to 750 m. and Fmk. 1:— for every subsequent 250 m. The first km. thus costs 6:— and every subsequent km. 4:—.

No extra charge for night fares.

For waiting more than 6 minutes a charge of 1:— for every 2 minutes is made.

When a taxicab is ordered by telephone, the full fare from the stand has to be paid.

### CAB FARES.

The following fares are charged for single drives within the city and to Broholmen and also to Hesperiagatan in Tölö:

Day fares for cabs without hoods .....	Fmk. 5:—
Night „ „ „ „ „ .....	„ 8:—
Day „ „ „ with „ .....	„ 6:—
Night „ „ „ „ „ .....	„ 9:—

Fares to places outside the above mentioned district are charged according to special tariffs.

# LIST OF STREETS.

The letters and numbers after the streets correspond with those on the map and indicate, where the streets are to be found.

Abrahamsgatan D 2	Creutzgatan C 2
Adlercreutzgatan B 1	Cygnæusgatan C 2
Adolfsgatan A 4	
Agricolagatan B 4	Dagmargatan C 2
Ahlqvistgatan C 2	Djurgården A 2
Ahtigatan E 1	Djurgårdsviken B 3
Ainogatan C 2	Djurgårdsvägen B 3
Alavogatan D 2	Docksgatan E 2
Albertsgatan D E 2—3	Dockstorget E 2
Alexis Kivi gatan B 1	Dunckergatan C 1
Alexandersgatan D 3—4	
Alkärrsgatan D 2	Edelfeltvägen E 3
Alpgatan A 3	Ehrensårdsvägen F 3
Alphyddan A 3	Ekenäsgatan A 3
Andrégatan D E 2—3	Ekogatan B 4
Ankargatan D 5	Ekogränd B 4
Annegatan D E 3	Elisabetsgatan C 4
Apollogatan C 2	Elisabetstorget C 4
Arbetaregatan D 2	Enarevägen A 5
Arkadiagatan C 2	Engelplatsen F 3
Armfeltvägen F 3	Eriksgränd D 2
Aspnäsgatan B 4	Esbogatan A 1
Aspnäsgränd B 4	Estnäsgränd C 4
Auroragatan C 2	
	Fabiansgatan D 4
Backasgatan A 5	Fabriksgatan E 3
Badhusgatan E 4	Fiskviksgatan F 1
Bangatan E 3	Fjälldalsgatan C 2
Bangården C 3	Fleminggatan A 4
Barnhemsgatan D 2	Flissholmen F 3
Barnhemsgränd D 2	Floravägen A 2
Bernhardsgatan E 4	Folkskolegatan D 2
Bjällbogatan A 1	Formansgatan E 1
Blekkholmsgränd E 5	Franzénsgatan A 4
Borgågatan A 4	Franzénsgård B 4
Botaniska trädgården C 3	Fredriksgatan D 2 E 3
Boulevardsgatan D 3 E 2	Fredsgatan C D 4
Brobergsgatan C 4	Fresegatan C 2
Brobergshamnen C 4	Främlingsgatan E 4
Brobergskajen C 4	Fågelviksgatan B 4—5
Brobergsterrassen C 4	
Broholmshgatan C 4	Galitzinvägen F 3
Brovägen E 4	Gamla Kyrkoskvären D 3
Brunnsgatan D 3	Gamla luth. begravnings-
Brunnsparken E F 4	platsen D 1
Busholmen E 1	Gasverksgatan D 3
Båtsmansgatan E 3	Gengatan C 4
Bärggatan C D 3	Georgsgatan D 3
Bärgmansgatan E 3—4	Glogatan D 3
	Grejussgatan A 1
Caloniusgatan C 1—2	Gräsviken E 1
Castréngsgatan B 3	Gräsviksgatan D 2
Choræusgatan B 2	Gräsvikskajen E 2
Chydeniusvägen F 3	Gustafsgatan A 4
Cirkusgatan C 3—4	Göksgränd B 5
	Gördelgatan D 5

Havsgatan F 3  
 Havshamnen F 3  
 Havstorget F 3  
 Hagasundsgatan D 3  
 Hagnäskajen C 4  
 Hagnästorget B C 4  
 Hanaholmen B 5  
 Heinolagatan A 3  
 Helenegatan D 4  
 Helsingegatan A 3—4  
 Helsingenspark F 3  
 Helsingetorg A 4  
 Henriksesplanaden D 3  
 Hermanstad A 5  
 Hesperia B C 2  
 Holmnäsgatan B C 3  
 Hornvägen E 3  
 Hummelgatan B 1 A 2  
 Högbärgsgatan D E 3  
 Hörnebärgsgatan A 5

Idrottsplan A 2  
 Ilmarinengatan C 1—2

Johannesvägen E 3  
 Josafatsgatan A 3  
 Jungfrustigen E F 3  
 Junogatan C 1  
 Jupitergatan C 1  
 Jägaregatan E 3  
 Järnvägstorget D 3

Kaavigatan A 1—2  
 Kaisaniemigatan C 3—4  
 Kaisaniemi C 3  
 Kaisaniemiviken C 3  
 Kajanagatan A 3  
 Kammiogatan B 1—2  
 Kampgatan D 2  
 Kanalgatan D 4  
 Kanalkajen D 4  
 Kanaltorget D 4  
 Kapellesplanaden D 4  
 Kapellet D 4  
 Kaptensgatan E F 3  
 Karlsgatan A B 4  
 Kaserngatan D E 3  
 Kaserntorget D 3  
 Katrinegatan D 4  
 Klippan (Södra Blekholmen) E 5  
 Konstantinsgatan C D 4  
 Kotkagatan A 3  
 Kristiansgatan C 4  
 Kristinagatan A 3  
 Grönbergsgatan D 5  
 Kronohagsgatan C 4  
 Kulneffgatan B 2  
 Kvarnvägen E 4  
 Kyrkogatan D 4  
 Kyrkogårdsgatan D 1

Kyrkotorget D 3  
 Köpmansgatan D 5

Lappbrinken D 2  
 Lappogatan C 2  
 Lappviken D 1  
 Lappviksgatan D 2  
 Lilla Robertsgatan E 3  
 Linjen I B 3  
 Linjen II B 3—4  
 Linjen III B 3—4  
 Linjen IV B 4  
 Linjen V B 4  
 Lotsgatan D 5  
 Ludvigsgatan D 3  
 Luthergatan C 2  
 Långa bron C 4  
 Långbrokajen C 3  
 Lökholmsgatan D 5  
 Lönnrotsgatan B 3—4

Malmbrinken D 2  
 Malmgatan D 2  
 Manegegatan C 4  
 Mariegatan C D 4  
 Maringatan D 5  
 Marinkajen D 5  
 Mauritzgatan C 4  
 Mechelingatan B C 1  
 Mejlangatan B 2  
 Messeniusgatan A 1  
 Mikaelsgatan D 3  
 Minna Canthgatan A 1  
 Minervagatan C 2  
 Munkholmen F 2  
 Munkholmsgatan E 2  
 Museigatan C 2  
 Myntgatan D 4  
 Myntkajen D 4—5  
 Mäklaregatan E 1

Nervandergatan C 2  
 Nikolaigatan C D 4  
 Nordenskiöldsgatan A 1  
 Norra Blekholmen E 5  
 Norra Esplanadg. D 3—4  
 Norra Hamnen C D 5  
 Norra Hesperia C 1—2  
 Norra Järnvägsplan D 2  
 Norra Kajen C D 4  
 Norra Magasinsgat. D 3—4  
 Norra Ugnsholmen F 4  
 Nya luth. begravningsplatsen D 1  
 Nylandsgatan D E 3  
 Näckensgränd B 4

Observatoriigatan E 4

Parkgatan E F 4  
 Perhogatan D 2



Petersgatan E F 3  
Porthanbrinken B 4  
Porthansgatan B 4  
Päijännevägen A 4  
Päivärintagatan A 1

Regeringsgatan D 3—4  
Rehbindervägen E 3  
Repslagaregatan E 2  
Richardsgatan D 3  
Riddaregatan D 4  
Rosagatan A 1  
Rosavillagatan B 2  
Runebergsesplanaden D 3  
Runebergsgatan B C 2  
Ryska begravningsplatsen  
D 1  
Rådmansgatan E 4  
Råholmsvägen B 1  
Rödbärgsgatan E 2—3  
Röddäldsgatan E 3

Salligatan A 2  
Salomonsgatan D 2—3  
Salutorget D 4  
Sampogatan C 2  
Sampokajen F 1  
Sandelsgatan B 2  
Sandholmsgatan E 1  
Sanduddsgatan D 2  
Sandviksgatan D E 2  
Sandvikshamnen E 2  
Sandviks norra kajen E 2  
Sandviks södra kajen E 2  
Sandvikstorget E 2  
Savilagatan A 2  
Senatstorget D 4  
Sibyllegatan A 5  
Simonsgatan D 3  
Sjundeågatan A 3  
Sjömansgatan E 3  
Skarpskyttegatan E 3  
Skatuddsgatan D 5  
Skatudds norra kajen D 4  
Skepparebrinken E 3  
Skepparegatan E F 3  
Skeppskajen E 1  
Skeppsredaregatan F 3  
Skiffergrunden F 3  
Skillnaden D 3  
Skillnadsgatan D 3  
Skutkajen E 1  
Slottsgatan D 5  
Smedsgatan E 3  
Sofiegatan D 4  
Sommargatan B 1  
Sparbankskajen B 3  
Speranskyvägen F 2—3  
Sportplanen A 2  
Sportplanen B 4  
Stenbäcksgatan A 1

Stengårdsgatan B 2  
Stenhuggaregatan E 2—3  
Stora allén E F 4  
Stora Robertsgatan E 3  
Stortorget B 2  
Strandvägen F 2  
Stuvaregatan E 1  
Sturegatan A 3—4  
Styrmansgatan E 2  
Svalbogatan A 4—5  
Söderviksgatan A 5  
Södra Blekholmen (Klip-  
pan) E 5  
Södra Esplanadgat. D 3—4  
Södra Hamnen D E 4  
Södra Hesperiegatan C 1—2  
Södra Järnvägsatan D 2  
Södra Magasinsgatan D 4  
Sörnäs straffängelse A 5  
Sörnäs Strandväg B 4—5

Tarmogatan E 1  
Tavastgatan B 4  
Tavaststjernagatan A 1  
Teateresplanaden D 3  
Tempelgatan C 2  
Terrassgatan A B 4  
Tjärholmen C 5  
Topeliusgatan A B 1—2  
Torggatan A 4  
Torkelgatan A 4  
Trädgårdsgatan C 3—4  
Tullgatan E 1  
Tölögatan B C 2  
Tölötorggatan B 2  
Tölövikén B 2—3

Ulrikaborgsbergen E 4  
Ulrikaborgsgatan E 3  
Ulrikagatan E 4  
Unionsgatan C D 4

Valhallagatan A B 1  
Vallgårdsvägen A 4—5  
Vallingatan A B 3  
Vallinsgränd B 3  
Vasagatan A 4  
Vattenborgen A 3  
Vattenborgsgatan A 3  
Vecksellvägen F 3  
Viborgsgatan A 3  
Vilhelmsbärgsgatan A 5  
Vilhelmsgatan C 3  
Villagatan E F 3  
Villavägen E 4  
Vinkelgatan C 4  
Viridoisvägen A 4  
Vladimirsgatan D 2—3  
Väwaregatan E 3  
Väinölågatan B 1  
Västra Allén F 4

Västra Brahegatan A 4	Åsgatan A 4
Västra Chaussén A B C	Åstorget A 4
1—2	Ängsgatan A 1
Västra Hamngatan D 4—5	Ärtholmsgatan F 2
Västra Henriksgatan D 3	Östra Allén E F 4
Västra Kajen D 4	Östra Brahegatan A 4
Västra Prästgatan B 4	Östra Chaussén A B 4—5
Västra Teatergränden C 3	Östra Henriksgatan D 3
Växelgatan E 1	Östra Prästgatan B 4
Zachrisgatan B 4	Östra Teatergränden C 3

The names of many streets have recently been changed, and, therefore, below is a list of these streets with their new names.

<i>Old names.</i>	<i>New names.</i>
Ahlqvistgatan	Oksanengatan
Andrégatan	Lönnrotsgatan
Badhusgatan	Södra Strandvägen
Bjällbogatan	Linnankoskigatan
Boulevardsgatan	Bulevarden
Choraeusgatan	Fältskärgatan
Creutzgatan	Fänrik Ståls-gatan
Djurgårdsvägen	Tusbyvägen
Dockstorget	Docksskvären
Elisabetstorget	Elisabetsskvären
Floravägen	Idrottsgatan
Fredriksbergsgatan	Aleksis Kivi gatan
Galitzinvägen	Juhani Ahovägen
Hagasundsgatan	Centralgatan
Havshamnsstranden	Havsstranden
Ilmarinengatan	Ilmarigatan
Kanaltorget	Sjötullstorget
Konstantinsgatan	Sjötullsgatan
Kulneffgatan	Dunckergatan
Lönnrotsgatan	Suoniogatan
Nikolaigatan	Snellmansgatan
Nykyrkobrinken	Johannesbrinken
Prästbrinken	Prästgränd
Segelgatan	Gråharagatan
Sibyllegatan	Svalbobrinken
Skatudds norra kajen	Norra Skatuddskajen
Speranskyvägen	Havsgatan
Stortorget	Tölötorget
Tavastgatan	Broholmsgatan
Torggatan	Åstorgsgatan
Ulrikasborgsberget	Observatorieberget
Villavägen	Kallioliinnavägen
Vladimirsgatan	Kalevagatan
Västra Chaussén	Åbo-vägen
Västra Hamngatan	Hamngatan
Västra Kajen	Södra Kajen
Östra Chaussén	Tavastvägen
Östra Hamngatan	Lilla Hamngatan

<i>New names.</i>	<i>Old names.</i>
Aleksis Kivi gatan	Fredriksbergsgatan
Broholmsgatan	Tavastgatan
Bulevarden	Boulevardsgatan

Centralgatan  
 Docksskvären  
 Dunckergatan  
 Elisabetsskvären  
 Fältskärsgatan  
 Fänrik Ståls-gatan  
 Gråharagatan  
 Hamngatan  
 Havsgatan  
 Havsstranden  
 Idrottsgatan  
 Ilmarigatan  
 Johannesbrinken  
 Juhani Ahovägen  
 Kalevagatan  
 Kallioliinnavägen  
 Lilla Hamngatan  
 Linnankoskigatan  
 Lönnrotsgatan  
 Norra Skatuddskajen  
 Observatorieberget  
 Oksanengatan  
 Prästgränd  
 Sjötullsgatan  
 Sjötullstorget  
 Snellmansgatan  
 Suoniogatan  
 Svalbovrinken  
 Södra Kajen  
 Södra Strandvägen  
 Tavastvägen  
 Tusbyvägen  
 Tölötorget  
 Åbo-vägen  
 Åstorgsgatan

Hagasundsgatan  
 Dockstorget  
 Kulneffgatan  
 Elisabetstorget  
 Choraesusgatan  
 Creutzgatan  
 Segelgatan  
 Västra Hamngatan  
 Speranskyvägen  
 Havshamnsstranden  
 Floravägen  
 Ilmarinengatan  
 Nykyrkobrinken  
 Galitzinvägen  
 Vladimirsgatan  
 Villavägen  
 Östra Hamngatan  
 Bjällbogatan  
 Andrégatan  
 Skatudds norra kajen  
 Ulrikasborgsberget  
 Ahlqvistgatan  
 Prästbrinken  
 Konstantinsgatan  
 Kanaltorget  
 Nikolaigatan  
 Lönnrotsgatan  
 Sibyllegatan  
 Västra Kajen  
 Badhusgatan  
 Östra Chaussén  
 Djurgårdsvägen  
 Stortorget  
 Västra Chaussén  
 Torggatan

## **List of advertising firms.**

### **Advertising bureaux:**

*Reklamcentralen*, Alexandersg. 19, Tel. 29 335.

### **Air-traffic:**

*Aero Oy.*, Kronbärgsgatan 3, Tel. 27 912, 23 860.

### **Antiques:**

*Antikvitetshallen*, Bulevarden 30, Tel. 31 862.

### **Banks:**

*A/B Unionbanken*, Centralgatan 7, tel. 20 331.

### **Cafés:**

*Hertonäs Kaffestuga*, Hertonäs.

### **Finnish home handicraft:**

*A/B Hemslöjd*, Fabiansgatan 8, Tel. 27 659.

*O/Y Pirtti*, Mikaelsgatan 5, Tel. 28 728.

*O/Y Tellervo*, Nylandsgatan 2, Tel. 37 154.

**Offic. State Railways' forw. office**

**O.Y. VAKAVA A.B.**

Office: Railway Freight Office, Töölö

Telephones: 26 876, 27 041, 21 068.

**FORWARDING, TRANSPORT,  
STORAGE, INSURANCE.**

**AERO O.Y.**



Travel by the Finnish air-lines.  
Inquiries at all travel bureaus.

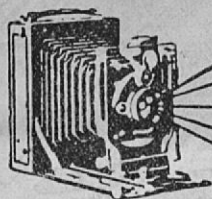
*First-class Ladies' and Gentlemens' Tailoring*

**Oy. TAILOR Ab.**

Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 15

*Moderate prices.*





**S O L I O**

*Photographic  
Stores*

All apparatus and  
other requisites of  
guaranteed first class make only, such as *Kodak, Agfa,  
Gevaert, Zeiss-Ikon.*

Shops in Helsingfors: Skillnadsg. 5, Tavastvägen 1, Alexandersg. 17  
(in the new building of Unionbanken.)

Branches in Åbo, Tampere, Oulu, Vasa, Kotka, Viipuri and Kouvola.

**A. B. H E M S L Ö J D**

*(Homesloyd Ltd)*

in Finland

Helsingfors, Fabiansgatan 8

Teleph. 27 659.

\*

All kinds of

*Articles of Domestic-art*

and

*Things for Tourists*

**The oldest specialfirm in the country.**

**Kotiteollisuus O.Y. TELLERVO**

Nylandsgatan 2, - Helsingfors - Tel. 37 154.

*Finnish Home Handicraft:*

**Textiles, Laces, Baskets, Dolls,**

**„Kauhava-Puukko“ knives, etc.**

***National Dresses*** for children and adults.





**SELITYKSIÄ**

- Laivareitti
- Palokello
- Palasema
- Postin kirjelaatikko

**KATSO SELITYKSIÄ TEKSTISSÄ**

**FÖRKLARINGAR**

- Ångbåtsleder
- Brandkloaka
- Brandstation
- Postens brevlåda

**SE FÖRKLARINGAR I TEXTEN**





## O.Y. FILATELIST A.B.

Fabiansgatan 4, Tel 31 081.

*Large collection of Finnish stamps.  
Old European stamps and new  
issues always in stock.*

## I. BASTMAN's

*Stationer's Stores*

highly recommended.

Alexandersgatan 11 - Tel. 32 983.

## HELSINKI - REVAL

Passenger steamer

„SUOMI”

the largest and most modern boat of this line.

1st class restaurant.

Agents in Helsinki: **John Nurminen Oy.**



## REKLAMCENTRALEN

Helsingfors, Alexandersgatan 19, Tel. 29 335

The leading Finnish specialists

for advertising articles of all kinds.

Speciality: Display fixtures.

The most convenient express route

## HELSINGFORS-STETTIN

via Reval and return

**Express twin-screw steamer „RÜGEN“**

During the summer.

**Icebreaker-steamer „NORDLAND“**

During the winter.

Inquiries

**in Stettin: RUD. CHRIST. GRIBEL**

telegr. adr. Gribel Stettin

**in Helsingfors: AXEL HOLMSTRÖM A.B.**

telegr. adr. Holmströmer Helsingfors

Telephone: Serie 20 731.



When travelling to and from

## FINLAND

choose the large, luxurious and  
up-to-date steamers of

**FINLAND STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY LTD.**

Regular passenger services:

**Hull—Helsingfors**

s/s "Oberon" and "Arcturus"

**Stettin — via Reval — Helsingfors and vice versa.**  
s/s "Ariadne"

**Lübeck—Helsingfors and vice versa.**  
s/s "Ilmatar"

**FINSKA ÅNGFARTYGS AKTIEBOLAGET**

Helsingfors, S. Magasinsg. 4, Tel. addr. „Finska“